

Jumping an Oil Claim

By ALAN HINSDALE

It is hard to tell just how a man will act when called upon to display nerve and resource. Sometimes one who has been accustomed to a rough life, under such circumstances, will fall, while another will succeed.

Henderson had been a hardworking man all his life, most of the time on the frontier, where if any one trait is developed it is courage. When Henderson was fifty he found himself in possession of some wild land that was not worth a dollar an acre, and his title to that was imperfect for the want of a certain name on the deed.

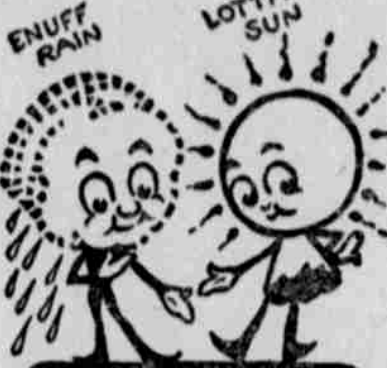
One day somebody struck oil in the neighborhood of Henderson's property. About that time Ernest Deering, a young recent graduate of a mining school, came along on his way to investigate some property for parties in the east. He stayed overnight at Henderson's house and was about to proceed in the morning when Henderson told him of his oil land. Deering had inherited some money a year before, and Henderson offered him a half interest in his land if he would furnish a boring outfit with which to dig for oil. Deering concluded to invest in the enterprise, provided Henderson would get the missing signature to his title.

Henderson sent his daughter Margaret off to hunt for the party and secure the signature. Deering attended to the work he had come west to do and returned to Henderson's. Margaret wrote that she was on the track of the party and expected surely to succeed in perfecting the title to the land. Meanwhile Henderson had ordered the boring outfit on credit.

One day a man rode up to where the work was going on and claimed the property, producing an old deed that had been superseded by the one Henderson held. Henderson ordered him off the premises. He went away, threatening to return with a force sufficiently strong to drive away what he called the jumpers of his property.

The force engaged was Henderson, Deering and three hired men. They were absolutely without arms, and if attacked the person who proposed to dispossess them would be well provided with weapons. And there was no doubt that the attempt would be made. The ownership to the property depended on Margaret Henderson securing the missing signature. Meanwhile everything depended upon holding the well and especially the machinery used in boring it.

Owing to the lack of arms Henderson saw no possibility of holding the property. He told Deering that if the jumpers came down on them in sufficient force and well armed he saw no way but for them to surrender. The hired men looked upon Henderson as able, if any one was, to assume the leadership and were not anxious to be shot down in defense of property belonging to others. Deering was a deli-



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WILSON ARMY PLAN BEATEN

House Committee Practically Unanimous Against Continental Idea

BILL READY WITHIN A MONTH

Would Be Unconstitutional to Make Guard a Federal Body

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—President Wilson was told flatly yesterday by Republicans of the House military committee that they believed the committee was virtually unanimously opposed to the continental army plan sponsored by the war department.

The said they believed the committee favored strengthening the National Guard and empowering the president to draft it into the regular army in time of war.

The Republicans left the House with the impression that the president still believed the continental army plan the best so far devised.

He showed no disposition, they said, to attempt to force adoption of any particular plan, but expressed the conviction that the committee would bring out a bill for an adequate army.

The president told them that while he did not believe it feasible to substitute the National Guard for the continental army, he favored strengthening the National Guard. The president urged speed and was told that the committee will be framing the army bill next week and that it should be ready for the House in three weeks or a month.

Outside of the continental army feature, the congressmen said, no important detail of war department plans was opposed by the committee.

President Wilson has definitely given up the idea of making an extended southern trip to speak for preparedness. He told senators and representatives who invited him to various cities yesterday, that he might later make a few speeches, but at present would not make another trip.

The president has concluded that he is needed in Washington to keep in touch with the army and navy bills and other legislation.

When ever possible, however, he will accept invitations to make visits to cities which will not keep him away from Washington long.

Discussion of national defense featured the concluding session yesterday of the annual convention of the chamber of commerce of the United States. Secretaries Daniels and Garrison were the principal speakers on the day's program. The national defense committee of the chamber had prepared a report on the results of their investigations and a general discussion of the preparedness question followed.

BOY SCOUTS ARE BOOMING AHEAD

Increase in Membership During the Past Year Reached 46 Per Cent.

Washington, Feb. 11.—An increase of 46 per cent in membership during last year was announced yesterday at the annual meeting of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America. The increase to 182,622 boys and scoutmasters made the year the most prosperous in the six years' history of the movement.

Among the significant items of the chief scout executive's report were that scout troops had been organized in almost every church denomination in the country, and that the 7,087 scoutmasters included clergymen, physicians, lawyers, teachers and other professional men.

The membership shows that there is one boy scout in every 453 of population in New York state; one in every 269 in New Jersey; one in 448 in Maryland; one in 232 in Delaware; one in 268 in Connecticut; one in 470 in Pennsylvania; one in 392 in Massachusetts; one in 172 in Utah and one in 297 in the District of Columbia.

Among the features reported were: A department of education provided by two special gifts, training courses in several universities and colleges, budgets provided in 40 cities, and a library department concerned with the influence of books on boys.

Later yesterday President Wilson received and addressed the members of the national council at the White House.

Mr. Wilson, as honorary president of the scouts, pinned an eagle scout badge, the highest honor in the organization, on Raymond Scaggs of this city.



Would your skin stand this test?

The bright lights of an evening gathering show up mercilessly the defects of a poor complexion. But the regular use of

Resinol Soap makes it as easy to have a naturally beautiful skin as to cover up a poor one with cosmetics. It lessens the tendency to pimples, redness and roughness, and in a very short time the complexion usually becomes clear, fresh and velvety.

He—Where does your wife carry her street car fare? His Neighbor—In the other woman's purse. Honest, though, you'd think she wanted to pay it. Judge.

It is sad to love and be unloved, but sadder still to be unable to love. Mac-tell's.

Directors of Special Value to Women with Every Box. Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

AT ALL STAGES OF LIFE

The Woman's Medicine. Good for All Ages. Mrs. Harold Smith's Experience.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—"I am writing to tell you the good your medicine has always done me and I hope my letter may be the means of helping some other suffering woman. When I was 16 years old I caught cold and had suppression for two months. I got so weak I could scarcely drag myself up the stairs. I went to two doctors, then my mother got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it. I never had any more trouble and got strong fast. Then I took it again before my little girl was born and it helped me a good deal and I gave the Compound the credit for it. Then this spring I felt very badly again, but I took the Compound, and have been well all summer. I cannot be grateful enough for your medicine."—Mrs. HAROLD M. SMITH, 470 Water Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.



For forty years it has been making women strong and well, and curing backache, nervousness, uterine and ovarian inflammation, weakness, displacements, irregularity and periodic pains.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

HE DROPS CHARGE OF SHOOTING, SHE DROPS LOVE SUIT

Unique Legal Trade Made By Former Lover of Woman Who Wounded Him.

Findlay, O., Feb. 11.—Just before Miss Ada Warner, 41, was to have been placed on trial here yesterday on a charge of shooting her former lover, Norris H. Powell, 43, Nov. 13, last, it was announced that the charge had been dropped by Powell on condition that Miss Warner drop her breach of promise action against him for \$10,000.

This settlement marks the end of one of the strangest cases ever brought into the Ohio courts. Miss Warner was charged with having donned men's clothes and entered, at night, Powell's home, where he lived alone, demanding he marry her, and when he refused, she is said to have shot him. He was found with a bullet in his lung by neighbors, and told his story.

Miss Warner was found an hour later at her home a mile away, with knife wounds in her throat, having evidently attempted suicide. Both hovered near death for weeks and finally recovered.

Miss Warner in her suit against Powell charged that he promised 22 years ago to marry her, and had failed to do so, that she waited 20 years for him until his mother died, and then discovered he had decided not to wed her.

Folk Songs of Serbia.

The folk songs of Serbia are less known outside the borders of that country than the songs of any other nation, but some day a great musician is expected to arise and make the Serbian music known throughout the world, just as the composers of Austria, Vienna and Russia have made their folk songs known.

It is in these folk songs that the Serbians express chiefly their devotion to their country and their intense patriotism. There are, of course, love songs, death songs and harvest songs, but it is in these wild patriotic outbursts that the Serbian spirit is best shown.

For the Serbian is intensely patriotic. As a nation it is home loving. The principal industry is agriculture, and the natives, on account of the mountainous regions, have much of the spirit of the Swiss patriots.—Exchange.

Sumptuary Laws of Cape Town.

Cape Town once lived under so severe a code of sumptuary laws that anything like display was restricted to the governor and his immediate circle. Thus runs article 6 of the Dutch laws against luxury and ostentation: "No one less in rank than a junior merchant and those among the citizens of equal rank and the wives and daughters only of those who are or have been members of any council shall venture to use umbrellas." In practice this restricted the possession and use of umbrellas to about fifty persons in Cape Town.

Some Improvement.

"Mrs. Dubwaite doesn't seem to mind how much Mr. Dubwaite operates the phonograph."

"In the language of a well known advertiser, 'There's a reason.'"

"Yes."

"As a choice between two evils, Mrs. Dubwaite much prefers the phonograph. Mr. Dubwaite's favorite diversion in the evening used to be picking out a tune on the piano with one finger."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Unicorn.

Chinese annals of great antiquity contain numerous detailed accounts of the supposedly fabulous unicorn, in which the descriptions are identical with those handed down from the earliest times in the mythology of occidental countries. From this it is inferred that at some time in the remote past there actually did exist a single horned equine or cervine animal of some sort.

A Problem.

Ok! What are you trying to figure out? Longuffer—A little mathematical puzzle. Some time ago my wife said she'd be dressed in a minute, and shortly after my daughter said she'd be ready immediately. I'm trying to find out which one will come first.—New York Globe.

JEWISH PASTOR FLEES CANADA

Questioned in Plot Inquiry, Austrian Is Missing

WANT GERMANS OUSTED FROM OFFICE

Kaiser's Subjects Found to Know State Secrets

Sarnia, Ont., Feb. 11.—Provincial detectives yesterday were unable to find Rev. Armin Holzer, an Austrian Jew, who was questioned Tuesday by Chief Inspector Reynolds of the dominion immigration staff, who has been investigating alleged Teutonic conspiracies.

Mrs. Holzer, the detective said, told them her husband left Sarnia Wednesday night and crossed the American border, en route to Pittsburgh, declaring he would never return to Canada.

Holzer was pastor of the Central Baptist church here for 11 months.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 11.—All Canada has been stirred to an indignant pitch by the revelation that men of German nationality hold high government offices of confidential nature.

A list of these officials, published in an evening newspaper, shows that Gustav Heidmann, secretary to the minister of naval service, was born in Germany and has relatives in the Kaiser's army.

His position gives ready access to correspondence relating to Canadian coast defenses, wireless facilities, harbor patrols and communications from the British admiralty.

The mechanical superintendent of dominion dredging, involving a knowledge of all ports and harbors, is held by A. Kastella, a German, who was naturalized after the war began. His father and brothers are in the German army, says the Evening Journal.

The paper points out that Dr. E. Hanel, head of the mines branch of the geological survey, and many others in similarly important positions are of German birth.

Keen discussion of these revelations marked Wednesday's proceedings in the House of Commons, and it is likely that some action will be taken in the early future.

Secret service men working on the matter of the Parliament building explosion are tracing a wealthy Bostonian. With American federal agents, they have learned he made frequent trips between Boston and Ottawa. He is said to be in a position to buy large quantities of dynamite without arousing suspicion. A record of his activities has been registered by means of a dictograph.

New York, Feb. 11.—Reproductions were presented yesterday of checks signed by Capt. Von Papen, recalled German military attaché, drawn on the Riggs National bank. The department of justice has called on the bank to produce all records of financial transactions conducted through that institution by Von Papen.

Checks and stubs were found on Von Papen's person when he was held up at Falmouth by the British authorities on his return to Germany. The papers were turned over to Ambassador Page, who sent them to Washington.

One check was for \$700 to Werner Horn, accused of trying to blow up a bridge of the Canadian Pacific railway. Other checks were made out in favor of Paul Koenig, indicted on the charge he plotted with others to destroy the Welland canal.

A Literary Coincidence.

"My father, W. Clark Russell," said Herbert Russell in telling of a literary coincidence, "had finished maturing the plot of his novel, 'The Death Ship,' which is a version of the legend of Vanderdecken. I was his amanuensis at the time. He said to me, 'Tomorrow we will begin the story.' On the following morning when I entered his study to take his dictation of the opening lines he showed me a letter he had just received. It was from W. S. Gilbert, the well known dramatist, asking him why he did not write a novel about the Flying Dutchman."

Eternal Lamps.

A common superstition that the ancients possessed the art of making lamps which would burn forever for a long time obtained, and it was claimed that one such lamp was discovered in the tomb of Roerichus. Science, however, has long set this, together with other superstitions, forever at rest, since it has been demonstrated that fire will not burn in a chamber from which the air has been exhausted.

Clear Air.

The air is so clear at Arequipa, Peru, that from the observatory at that place, 8,050 feet above the sea, a black spot one inch in diameter placed on a white disk has been seen on Mount Chachani, a distance of eleven miles, through a thirteen inch telescope.

LOOKING FOR WORK

Everywhere men complain about work; even boys and girls in school or business find work tedious and irksome, but it isn't the work half so much as their own lack of physical strength that makes it hard.

Rich blood, strong lungs and healthy digestion make work pleasurable in business, in school or even housework, and if those who are easily tired—who are not sick, but weak and nervous—would just take Scott's Emulsion for one month and let its pure concentrated food create richer blood to pulsate through every artery and vein—let it build a structure of healthy tissue and give you vigorous strength—you would find work easy and would look for more. Insist on Scott's.

Scott's Emulsion, Richmond, N. J. 25¢ work.

GERMANY IMPROVES AVIATION SERVICE

French Admit That Advance and Also a Certain Superiority By Germans in a Field Where French Formerly Led.

Paris, Feb. 11.—French aviation authorities agree that Germany has been able entirely to transform its aviation service since the war began, making improvements of a most important character, while it possessed certain advantages over the French flying corps at the outset.

The reasons for the superiority of the Germans in what was considered before the war a French specialty will perhaps become public in the parliamentary debate that is imminent. One aviator attributes the difference to the fact that while the French followed aviation as a sport, the Germans took it up seriously for practical application to the requirements of the army. He points out that the Germans were flying at night long before the war began, while the French began their nocturnal trips only after the war was several months old.

The same authority warns against the assumption that the results obtained by the French flying corps are negligible. Whatever may be the foundation for criticism of this branch of the service, he says, the results obtained in some ways have been far more appreciable than what the Germans have done. He recalls that during the battle of the Marne, Sept. 8, 1914, aviators destroyed half of the artillery of the 16th German army corps in the region of Triancourt.

This exploit was all the more remarkable since the French had never appeared to arrive at any results in experiments made with the combined maneuvers of artillery and flying machines before the war. One of the last notable attempts made in 1912 during the maneuvers resulted in the theoretic capture by the opposing army of an entire flying corps. During the French maneuvers of 1913, the flying corps, used under modified conditions, acquitted itself more creditably, but the experiments gave no hint of the utility of the corps in actual warfare. Consequently, as compared with Germany, where it seems the experiments were more significant, aviation as a service in the army was apparently neglected.

The idea of protecting flying corps with steel armor, at one time considered, was abandoned and was only taken up again after German armored flying machines had been captured.

The French also stuck to the monoplane until they had captured enough of the German biplanes to give them demonstrative proof that they were superior for most different kinds of air work. The French also learned from the Germans that security at great height is fallacious. Fragments of shells reach them even at a height of 3,300 yards, while at 1,800 yards it is often more difficult for the gunners to get the range. The fire at that point is generally too high.

Again, at the beginning the French aviation service used the same type of machine for all kinds of missions. All at once they discovered that the German machine that made a raid on a metropolitan center or military point was not the same as the machine that regulated the fire of the artillery. The result of this was the beginning of a classification of aircraft with reference to special adaptability.

There was also at the beginning a marked difference in the tactics employed by the German and French airmen. The former appeared to avoid contact with the latter, either with a view of concentrating their efforts upon other objects than individual combats or with the idea that the encounter might not be equal. The explanation now given by a competent authority is that the Germans lost their best aviators at the very outset of the war. This fact was disclosed by the notebook of a German aviator killed near Verdun Feb. 4 this year. As early as Sept. 12, 1914, the Germans had lost Furstener, Neumann, Dallwig, Beaulieu, Gresch, Jahnow, Koch, Blutzen, Heyden and Baudissin. This is further confirmed by a German aviator, made prisoner, who said that they had found the greatest difficulty in replacing these men killed or captured.

It seems to explain the French claim that with less efficient material French aviators accomplished more tangible results, such as the destruction of artillery, the blowing up of ammunition depots, destruction of Zeppelins, and Zeppelin sheds, and damage to the enemy's field works. The French army is said to have ample proofs to this effect in orders of the day issued from the German general headquarters, impressing upon the officers and men carefully studied ways of avoiding dangerous arms of the French flying corps.

There seems to be more esprit de corps among the airmen than in any other branch of the service and greater mutual courtesy between officers of the different armies. The most recent manifestation of it was the dropping by Corporal Kandulski of the German flying corps, of a wreath upon the spot where he had brought the celebrated Fogout to earth, bearing this inscription: "To Peugeot, our enemy, who drove like a hero. (Signed) His Adversaries."

In September, 1914, a German pilot established this precedent by dropping in the French lines a courteous notice to the effect that Lieutenant Fourat had been made prisoner at the camp of Chalons. Later on a German aviator dropped behind the French lines a letter from the pilot Senoque, who had been captured by the Germans. In May of this year when Thauron and Blancpain were brought down by the German artillery, a German aviator flew over the lines and dropped a paper giving the circumstances, and terminating with these words: "Thauron and Blancpain died the death of the brave. Military honors were accorded to them." When the well known artist, Daniel de Losques, was killed in an aerial combat during the return of Thauron and Blancpain were brought down by the German artillery, a German aviator flew over the lines and dropped a paper giving the circumstances, and terminating with these words: "Thauron and Blancpain died the death of the brave. Military honors were accorded to them." 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